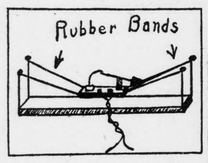
RADIO

CRYSTAL JARRING CAN BE PREVENTED

Simple Shock Absorber That Was Devised by Operator on a Transoceanic Vessel.

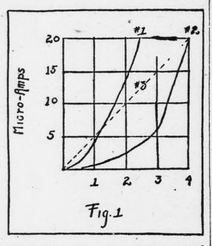
One of the worst irritations suffered by the crystal detector operator is the frequent jarring out of good adjustment. Often the slightest vibration caused by a heavy footfall, slamming of a door or someone brushing against the table is sufficient to disturb the good point. The process of the readjustment has to be gone through again. This happens with such regularity that numerous schemes to avoid jarring the detector stand have been devised. Most of these were failures, and the phrase "Don't Jar Out Detector," became a standard joke. There is one scheme which will protect the adjustment from almost anything short of an earthquake.



This idea was first encountered on a shipping board vessel. The vibration on a ship is great, and for this reason galena cannot ordinarily be kept in adjustment, and is rarely used. However, on a vessel in transoceanic service the crystal, unless the very best possible, will not bring in a signal for days at a time when the ship is near mid-ocean, far from any land stations. This operator had rigged up a shock absorber for his galena detector as shown in the figure. Little explanation is necessary. A block of wood a foot square or smaller supports four large nails or wood posts between which are stretched rubber bands as shown. These bands support the detector stand. If the stand is heavy with a small base it will be top heavy; and the stand had better be mounted on a larger base. The rubbers should be only heavy enough to keep the stand from touching the block, so that there is plenty of flexibility to absorb all vibration.

Use a flexible cord for connecting the detector into the circuit so that it can be taken off the shock absorber and adjusted on the table. When a good adjustment is obtained, carefully replace the detector on the shock absorber and it will stay in adjustment almost indefinitely unless of course disturbed by the heavy signals or static.

In the case mentioned the detector would hold an adjustment through an entire watch, though the vibration from the engine was pronounced and in a heavy sea there were strong tremors and jumps. This ship rolled considerably, but although the detector



stand sometimes almost stood on end during the bad rolls, unless the adjustment was particularly erratic no trouble was had.

It will repay anyone who has had trouble with keeping a good adjustment to construct this simple jar absorber.

The detector is used to rectify alternating current of radio frequency. Oscillations of radio frequency are inaudible, the ear being able to distinguish only up to a frequency of 10,000 per second at the very highest. The longest radio frequency waves are about 20,000 meters wave length, or 15,000 oscillations per second, which is well above audibility, and also above the frequency range of the telephone diaphragm. The frequency of the present short broadcasting wave length is many times as high as this. The audible frequencies that we hear are impressed upon the carrier wave in variations in amplitude of the carrier wave.

If only a tuning device and phones were used at the receiving station without some kind of rectifier this wave modulated by the audible frequencies would have no effect whatever on the diaphragms of the headset, because regardless of the strength of the oscillations or the percent of modulation the positive half is always equal and opposite to the negative half, and they will exactly neutralize each other. When rectified either the positive or the negative side of the carrier wave is cut off, leaving the other half free to affect the diaphragms without the counteraction of the opposite half of the wave.

The more perfect the rectification the louder the signal will be in the phones, because the resultant audible current is the difference between the two halves of the cycle. The crystal is not a perfect rectifier. It is merely a resistance which does not follow Ohm's law. It offers more resistance to a current flowing in one direction than the other. Suppose the positive half of the current is to be utilized, partially neutralize the positive current, reducing the strength of the signal.

A curve for a galena crystal is shown as curve No. 1, in Fig. 1. The curve will vary for every adjustment on the crystal. This graph represents a very good adjustment. The best signal will be obtained when the sharpest bend in the curve is at the working point. In the case of the galena crystal this point would be at zero potential. At this point the rectification will be the highest.

Some crystals require a local battery and potentiometer to bring the working point to the proper point on the curve. Curve No. 2 is for a carborundum crystal. To work this crystal most effectively the potentiometer would have to be adjusted to give a positive potential of about three volts. The dotted line for No. 3 is for an ordinary and is a straight line.

Longer Life for Your Tubes.

For storage battery economy and longer life of the vacuum tube, it is always best to employ the minimum filament brilliancy consistent with adequate audibility of the signals being received. Nothing is gained by burning the filament above the temperature necessary for maximum regeneration, and white heat is seldom necessary to accomplish this, according to Radio Broadcast. By resorting to a two-stage amplifier in receiving from distant broadcasting stations, ample audibility can be obtained without excessive filament brilliancy. As a matter of fact, signal strength may well be sacrificed to purity of tone in voice and music, for after all it is faithful reproduction of sound rather than maximum noise which makes radiophone reception enjoyable.

Radio School for Army Flyers.

A new army radio school for training air service radio operators and electricians has been established at Chanute Field, Illinois. The school was removed from Post Field, Oklahoma, and new classes for radio instruction are being formed. It will be equipped with all the latest radio devices, including apparatus for aerial work in both heavier and lighter-than-air craft. Enlistments for training in radio for the army air service are now being accepted at Chanute Field.

Vatican Uses Radio to U. S.

The first use of radio by the Vatican was the recent transmission to the United States of a message from Pope Pius XI., through Mgr. F. Morgongini Duca, papal pro-secretary of Extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, to James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus. The radio carried the formal approbation of Pope Pius of the Knights of Columbus, million-dollar American welfare campaign in Italy.

Big Chinese Program.

The new radio program in China calls for the construction of four wireless stations. One in Shanghai is to be larger than any now in existence in this country. Completion of this station will mean direct communication between the United States and China.

RADIO FLASHES

A good safety-first slogan for the radio fan might be "Live wire? Dead man!"

A couple married by radio a short time ago already are seeking a divorce, a report says. Sort of a loose coupling.

It is said that information broadcast from South America to manufacturers of motorcars in the United States resulted in large foreign orders.

A Western minister broadcast a talk upon the value of the right atmosphere in home life. The home life, like radio, often has static in its atmosphere.

Members of the regular army, organized reserves and National Guard in San Francisco will have the opportunity to buy some of the 10,000 army receiving sets at $7.50 each. These sets were declared surplus stock and cost $1,000,000. Buyers are limited to military men only.

A small piece of hollow brass tubing, such as often used for curtain rods, will make a good shaft for the rotor in a variocoupler. The two connections for the revolving coil are made by wires running through the hollow tube to the center, then through a hole to the windings. This connection will do away with sliding contacts in the variocoupler.

It often is difficult to make dials or knobs hold firmly in place on such instruments as variometers, rheostats, etc., because the shafts are too smooth. This may be overcome easily by filing one side of the shaft slightly, making a flat surface. Place the tightening screw over this flat space. Adjust it firmly, and the dials will be held in place.

SPACE SAVING A DETRIMENT

Compact Sets Are Desirable in Some Ways, but Are Likely to Be Inefficient.

Believing in the summer that an ultra-compact set was the proper one to carry on vacation jaunts, scores of radio fans are now willing to concede that good service is more to be desired than small size.

Last winter amateurs and fans vied with one another in an attempt to produce "the smallest set." Usually the account of each apparatus was accompanied by reports of the receiving ability of the midget. Radios in finger rings, cigarette holders and necklaces created the idea that a radio set might as well be small if the maker was clever enough to compress the parts.

Basing their opinion on the impressions thus obtained, vacationists in hundreds of instances carried expectantly with them a small cabinet with tubes, rheostats, tuners and connected wire in one grand maze. Reports from the owners are enlightening if they are not encouraging.

When the aerial is a makeshift and the ground connection second rate, as they are sure to be when a station is only temporary, the set itself must be good enough to make up the lacking quality. And this is what the set that is too compact cannot, as a rule, do.

It is difficult to recall a squeezed-in set that does not violate the commandments of radio design. A glance inside the cabinet will show wires that vibrate in the magnetic field of an amplifying transformer, tuning and regenerative units improperly placed with reference to each other and lead wires from the various circuits running alongside for a sufficient distance to insure that the set will be noisy.

Next year it is a certainty that those who have experimented this summer with makeshifts will center their efforts on receiving sets that are sturdy enough to withstand express or baggage shipment without affecting their final operation, leaving the question of size to "come as it will."

IMPORTANT CARE OF LAYING HENS

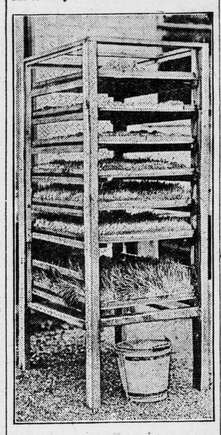
High Egg Production Secured Only by Duplicating Spring and Summer Conditions.

SUCCULENT FOOD IS USEFUL

Stock Beets, Cabbages and Sprouted Oats Are Especially Valuable—Epsom Salts Is Most Satisfactory Substitute.

Only through careful feeding can nigh egg production be secured in winter, and the canny poultryman has noticed that the number of eggs carried out each day is closely related to what and how much in the way of feed is carried in.

One important factor in the care of birds in winter is to duplicate, in so far as possible, the natural conditions of the regular production season in spring and summer. Thus some form of green, succulent food is very useful to keep the birds in a healthy condition and their systems in tone. Stock beets, cabbages and sprouted oats are especially valuable for this purpose. If no succulent food is available Epsom salts fed at the rate of one pound per 100 birds in the drinking water about twice a month makes a satisfactory substitute.



Satisfactory Device for Sprouting Oats.

Balanced Rations.

Balanced rations consist of a scratch mixture and a mash. The scratch mixture, usually composed of three or more grains, keeps up the body weight of the bird and supplies heat. The mash consisting of ground grains or their by-products, being high in digestibility and rich in protein, is more directly available for egg production. Heavy mash consumption goes with high production and the quantities of scratch grains fed are designed to be sufficiently low to encourage heavy mash consumption.

The scratch mixture used with best results at the New Jersey experiment station and egg-laying stations is equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat and oats. This is fed in deep litter at the rate of from 10 to 12 pounds per 100 birds.

Make-Up of Dry Mash.

The dry mash used is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat-scrap. It is fed in hoppers and kept constantly before the birds. Careful feeders watch their birds and regulate the quantity of scratch so as to keep the birds in such a condition that they will be eating mash eagerly with no accumulation of scratch grains in the litter.

Poultrymen often complain of lack of production, when they themselves are at fault through slipshod methods of feeding their birds. The careful feeder weighs or measures his feed accurately and thus knows the amounts and the proportions of scratch and mash consumed.

ALFALFA NEEDS SOME LIME

All Legumes Are Injured More or Less by Acid or Sour Soils—Cause of Failures.

The reason why so many farmers have failed in their attempts to grow alfalfa is that they have sown this crop on sour or acid land. All legumes are injured more or less by acid soils and alfalfa is one that refuses to grow in soils that are only slightly acid. An application of lime will correct this evil.

FEED DAIRY COW LIBERALLY

Animal Cannot Be Expected to Produce Large Milk Yield When Given Scant Ration.

When the dairy cow is fed just enough to maintain her body weight she cannot be expected to give much milk. About one-half of the nutrients in the average ration go to sustain the body. Always feed a full ration.

Safeguard the Corn.

Seed corn that contains considerable moisture is easily frozen. To prevent loss of corn through freezing, close up the seed house at night, and keep it open during the day for drying.

Check Gully Erosion.

A woven wire dam across a gully will check gully erosion if it has not already proceeded too far. The dam is essentially a low fence with the posts set deep and close together.

Plan of Thirfty Farmers.

Thrifty farmers build barnyard pavements and manure pits to conserve fertilizing elements which under old methods were frequently wasted.

Sell Steers When Finished.

It rarely pays to hold mature steers after they are finished. Every pound of grain put on after this point is reached is put on at a loss.

Raise and Feed.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.

HANDLING GRAIN IN SACKS VERY COSTLY

Detailed Results of Recent Test in Oregon Given.

Handling in Bulk Is Becoming Universally Recognized as Most Economical System and Is Gaining Rapidly in Favor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The unloading of sacked grain from cars requires 12 times the labor used in unloading the same quantity of bulk grain, recent tests conducted by E. N. Bates and A. L. Rush of the United States Department of Agriculture show. The tests also show that the cost of unloading sacked grain from a railroad car and piling the sacks in a warehouse is four times as much as the cost of unloading and placing in bins of an elevator an equal quantity of bulk grain. These tests were made at a modern terminal elevator and sack warehouse in Portland, Ore., and the detailed results are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1290, entitled "The Bulk Handling of Grain," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin states that the handling of grain in bulk is becoming universally recognized as the most economical grain-handling system known. The bulk handling system has long been in use in the large grain-producing sections east of the Rocky mountains, but the Pacific coast states have until recent years handled grain almost entirely in bags. Bulk handling is now growing in favor in the Pacific coast states.

The chief advantages of bulk handling are said to be the saving in the cost of handling, the elimination of the cost of the bags, the prevention of waste from leaky bags, the ease and accuracy of inspecting the grain, and the convenience with which bulk grain can be conditioned and cleaned.

The time and labor saved on the farm by handling grain in bulk are even more striking than the saving at terminal points, the bulletin states, giving as a reason that the handling of grain in sacks is a slow and laborious process, and usually no mechanical equipment such as hand trucks and sack-piling machinery can be handled on the farm.

Large terminal elevators, equipped for receiving, handling, conditioning and delivering grain in bulk into vessels for export are now located at each of the Pacific coast seaboard markets, and many cargoes of grain loaded from these elevators are now being successfully exported in bulk.

The bulletin gives the results of investigations regarding the economical phases involved in the bulk and sack methods of handling grain and describes the equipment necessary for the successful handling of grain in bulk on the farm. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WHITEWASH IS POULTRY AID

Filth, Dampness, Improper Ventilation, Poor Feeding Are Causes of Disease.

Prevention is better than cure in the poultry business as in any other department of life. Filth, dampness, improper ventilation, improper feeding and introducing infected birds into the yard are common causes of disease. Clean the dropping boards daily and then sprinkle them with road dust, coal ashes or land-plaster to absorb the liquid excrement. New straw should be put into the nests every two or three weeks or oftener, especially

Whitewash Poultry House at Least Once Each Year.

if it becomes damp or dirty. Whitewash the quarters once a year at least, late in summer or early in the fall.

Free range and plenty of shade, especially during the hot days, are necessary if chickens are to grow rapidly and develop into vigorous fowls. Growing chickens that have free range find quantities of green feed, bugs, worms and other things, therefore require less grain, and they are less liable to sickness or disease.

NEW YORK IS CHIEF MARKET

Often Quoted as Paying Highest Prices for Early Arrivals of Fruit and Vegetables.

Of the leading markets New York is often quoted as paying the highest prices for very early arrivals of fruits and vegetables, but during the height of the season is often quoted below the others, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Common Sense in Feeding.

The care used in feeding the hens and pullets this fall and winter and the rations fed will have a tremendous influence upon the fertility of the hatching eggs which are to be set when the hatching season arrives.

Market Crops Through Steers.

Make steers clean up the waste feeds on the farm. Straw, corn fodder and beet tops can best be marketed through steers if used in proper combinations with other feeds.

Legume in Rotation.

A crop rotation in which legume appears as often as practicable is extremely important in soil improvement and in promoting greatest efficiency of valuable plant food in the soil.

Waste Valuable Fertilizer.

If rich farmers live on rich lands and poor farmers live on poor lands, why is it that so many careless farmers waste valuable fertilizing material that costs them nothing?

The Handy Wrap

Mantel of French Type for Afternoon or Evening.

Winsome Garment Is Made of Two Different Materials in Two Different Colors.

A Paris novelty which is having an immense success—especially on the Riviera—is the handsome mantle which can be worn in the afternoon or evening with equal success, notes a Paris fashion writer in the Boston Globe.

Of course such a decorative garment would not be suitable for street wear, but it would be just the right thing for a smart restaurant tea, wedding or any other such function. And then for theater or casino it is ideal. It is the sort of wrap that would please American women because it is as practical as it is attractive. Nowadays society women have such a habit of running one entertainment into another, or playing bridge or dancing until it is just the moment for dinner or theater that a generally useful wrap is a real treasure.

The most important point connected with the mantle mentioned is the fact that it is not only made of two different materials but in two different colors. The top is comparatively light, the hem very dark. This idea is carried out in silver lame, on white satin, and somber black velvet, the fur in this case being very dark sable.

Many of the newest evening dresses exploit the same idea; the corsage and hip draperies quite light, while the

Superb Wrap of Black Panne, Black and Gold Lame and Siberian Wolf.

rest of the dress is black or dark moonlight blue.

The latest evening wraps all fall in straight lines even though some of the models are really very full. The designer arranges the draperies of evening gowns as well as wraps in a most subtle fashion. Materials are supple as crepe de chine, and so they are easily destroying that long line.

Fur Adorns Hats.

Rosettes of ermine, caracul and moleskin appear as decoration on several hats of noticeable chic.

A Tailored Frock.

Touches of coral color are used with effective results on a tailored frock of beige tricotine.

TRIMMINGS OF SELF MATERIAL

Fabric of Which the Dress Is Made Put to Good Use in Flowerlike Motifs.

There is great ingenuity expressed in trimmings made from self-materials; that is, from the fabric of which the dress is made. One Paris designer is particularly noted for this form of trimming, and she is continuing the complicated and interesting details on her new models. To an evening gown of heavy silk crepe she applies flowerlike motifs made from the same material, these covering almost the entire bodice.

A particularly youthful style of dress featuring a trimming made from the fabric is of pervenche blue chiffon velvet and georgette crepe of the same shade. The georgette is introduced in the form of tiny bands, hand plaited and set into the front of the waist, the sleeves and the skirt with silver embroidery.

Another interesting trimming is a self-applique of crepe satin showing a contrast of dull and shining surface. Velvet applique on velvet also is used, notably in leaf patterns of opposing tones of brown on beige. Another applique is a conventional tulip design cut from colored metal cloth and posed on black satin. Flower appliques in velvet also are used on crepe romain by this designer.

Ribbons are used on dresses in every conceivable way. Faille ribbon is frequently seen on velvet. On one model fifty yards of it are used to make flowerlike ornaments which appear on the girdle, the sleeves and the end of the skirt drapery. A castor crepe mongol dress is trimmed with a very narrow faille ribbon of matching shade, 125 meters being required to form the design.

FUR TRIMMING FOR FROCKS

Decoration Provides Means of Giving Garment Distinction; Adds Dignity to the Dress.

If a woman wants to wear fur at small cost, fashion is kind to her. The big coat is at the top of our desires, the short jacket comes next. The neck muffler or cravat is lower in the scale. Last of all comes fur decoration.

No dressmaker is too important to use trifles of fur as a means of giving a garment distinction. There are the little tails of summer ermine, also bits of fur pendant from the cloth or velvet surfaces, there are circles of fur embroidered on cloth, and crescents of fur combined with Indian galloon. These queer decorations lift a dark frock into the limelight and give a woman a chance to talk about detail.

Fur pockets riot over gowns. They hang out from the surface to show splendid metallic linings, they are swung from the girdle in a medieval manner. They are crescent shaped for short jackets.

Side Panels.

Some of the side panels have become so elongated that they touch the floor. Lace panels are being featured on evening and dinner gowns.

SLEEVES ARE PART OF THE WRAP

Arm Coverings in Newer Garment Are Just an Enlongated Portion; Embroidery Is Used.

Many of the sleeves of the newer wraps will be found to be just elongated portions of those wraps. They are not at all obviously set in as sleeves, but they seem to appear quite suddenly from unexpected angles, and upon their construction depends very much of the shaping of the gown, for when the arms are held closely to the figure the draping assumes one series of lines, which is altogether one thing, and again, when the arms fall loosely at the sides, that draping becomes totally different. So it becomes apparent that some very clever and artistic eye and hand have been behind the designing, for no quite simple strip of material would do all those lovely drapings unless some very intelligent words on the subject of art had been said in its ear somewhere in private just as it started life.

Some of the shorter wraps are showing very handsome sleeves, and among these are the embroidered ones, being in themselves whole masses of color. But these are narrower than they were in the spring, though they do not, in any way, attempt to fit the arm. The last concession they will make is to follow the line of that arm more or less faithfully.

The fact is that many of the short wraps, while they are not exactly capes, have their side portions held in so that they become mere suggestions of sleeves. But, on the other hand, they do succeed in giving the effect of a wide and full sleeve rather than of a portion of the wrap pressed into service.

Buckles.

Since the draped frock is so fashionable the fancy buckles which hold it in place have become very decorative. Attractive ones come in jade, amber, coral and in tangerine, navy and black compositions.

COAT DRESS OF BROADCLOTH

An extremely smart model of utmost simplicity is this coat dress of sand-colored broadcloth, with the same material in vivid flame color used to make the collar, cuffs and the insert at the hem. Wheels of the main color, bordering the red, form a lovely contrast. A wide band of beaver is used to trim the back of the skirt hem.

SWEATERS FOR GIRLS' WEAR

Coat Models, Flat Sailor Styles and Abbreviated Tuxedo Effects Are Favored.

One color combination in a small size sweater was a lovely shade of coral with gray. Gray with blue and blue with a nice shade of green were other colors found in the slip-over numbers made with rolled collars. The coat models for little girls all have straight buttoned fastenings down the front, but are quite novel in their selection of collars. Flat sailor styles and abbreviated tuxedo effects are included.

Sweaters for girls and juniors achieved a decorative finish in their employment of fringed collars and striped bandings on otherwise plain tuxedo numbers.

WHEN CHOOSING THE DRESS

Thought in Matter of Selection Is More Important Than Cost of Garment.

An authority on the question of dress says that "nothing is smart that is unbecoming." If we reveal ourselves through the medium of our clothes, let us, she says, at least make an agreeable revelation. The truth of the matter is that dress, like all considerable issues in life, has progressed and individuals must think for themselves instead of delegating all the rights of choice to another not so interested. It is an axiom that it is not so much a question of how much money we expend upon clothes as of how much thought we give to their selection.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 7

JESUS HEALING ON THE SABBATH

LESSON TEXT—Luke 13:10-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day.—Matt. 12:12.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 20:8-11; Isa. 35; 56:11-8; Mark 2:23-3:5.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Doing Good.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Healing a Helpless Woman.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Right Use of the Lord's Day.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Right Use of the Lord's Day.

What Jesus did on the Sabbath frequently brought him into serious conflict with the Pharisees. Through the petty rules and regulations they had made this holy day, which God designed as a day of rest and the doing of deeds of mercy, a day of burden and hardship. Jesus did not disregard the Sabbath, but broke away from their traditions and showed that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Religious rites and ceremonies should not be hardened into fetters to bind the worshiper.

I. Jesus Teaching on the Sabbath Day (v. 10).

It was the Lord's custom to go to the place of worship on the Sabbath day. His disciples will imitate Him in this. At the place of worship there is opportunity to be nearest to God, to worship Him, and to show mercy and kindness to our fellow-man.

II. Jesus Healing on the Sabbath (vv. 11-13).

1. A Woman in Need (v. 11). This poor woman's back was bowed down with eighteen years of great suffering. Though thus afflicted she found her way to the place of worship. Men and women are in great need today. Their bodies may not be bowed down with physical suffering, but there are many bowed down with the burden of sin and sorrow.

2. Called to Jesus (v. 12). He is always quick to discern those who are burdened. He spoke a word of healing to her. How welcome must have been His words. He is calling today to the many who are weighed down with guilty consciences to come to Him.

3. Laid His Hands Upon Her (v. 13). At His touch she was made straight and glorified God. It was not enough to teach. He showed His sympathy by coming into touch with the suffering woman. Christ's followers are to imitate Him in teaching, and also in coming into direct touch with the needy, sinful, and burdened world.

The Indignation of the Ruler of the Synagogue (v. 14).

Under the pious pretense of loyalty to God he showed that ritual is of more importance than mercy and love. It was not primarily concern for ritual, but hatred for Jesus that moved him to indignation. He was too cowardly to attack the Lord directly, so turned to the people and hit at Him over their backs. He pretended great concern for the healing of the people but advised that they come in the six days, and not thus have the Sabbath profaned by such a sacrilegious act as the healing of this poor woman. This man is the type of the many hypocrites among us today.

IV. The Lord's Reply to the Ruler (vv. 15, 16).

Jesus removes the mask of hypocrisy from the ruler as He points out their own custom as a condemnation of their pious pretense. He argues from the lesser to the greater. If it was right to take animals which had only been tied for a few hours, to water on the Sabbath day, certainly it was right to bring relief to this woman who had been bowed for eighteen years. Human beings are of more value than animals. This woman was a daughter of Abraham and not a sinner of low-down character. The principle which Jesus set forth restored the Sabbath to its true purpose.

V. Shamed Adversaries and Rejoicing People (v. 17).

The tide was now turned. Their exposure was so great that their consciences smote them. The arguments against morals and the church are of the same type today.

Our Unsettling Hours.

There are unsettling hours that come into life, for example sorrow and bereavement. Some one is taken away who was our life-partner, a husband or a wife. All our plans and hopes seem to be shattered. The walls which we had builded are broken down. There seems no purpose any longer to our labor, and it is a very difficult thing when the heart in sorrow has been smitten sorely, to come to the daily drudgery again. But it is through the common tasks that we are steadied. Through the routine we see the stars again. We master our sorrows, not by brooding on them; we master our sorrows by our duties. And therefore the need for every one of us, amid the shock, and change, and tragedy of things, of that quiet heroism which returns to the appointed duty of the day

The Family Altar.

With the home resting on the family altar, a new religious life will come to the world; wholesome, unwavering. The world will learn by experience to rely on prayer. We shall believe that there is more good in the world than evil; more truth than falsehood; more love, mercy and forgiveness in God, than condemnation and punishment. We shall realize that prayer is the only weapon with which the world can overcome evil.

Christian Religion.

The Christian religion is, and always has been, the simplest thing in all the world—a passionate devotion to Jesus Christ.—Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, in Lies.

Defense.

For wisdom is a defense and money is a defense; but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it.—Ecclesiastes 7:12.

The Saint.

A saint is one who brings the sense of God's nearness to others.—Washburn.

To Ascend Upward.

We must retire inward if we would ascend upward.—St. Bernard.

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PARLEY WRECKED OVER REPARATIONS

Leaders Declare Friendship Will Be Unbroken

ITALY TURNED THE SCALE

Instructions To Italian Delegates To Vote With Belgium And France Left British Isolated—Break Could Not Be Bridged.

Paris.—The alliance between France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium fell apart over the treatment of German reparations. The Latin Powers, France, Italy and Belgium, remain loosely grouped together on that subject, while England, although separating from them, expects to co-operate, especially with France, on other questions.

The conference of the Premiers ended with friendly words.

Mr. Bonar Law made a statement "on behalf of the British Government and the British people," as follows:

"His Majesty's Government, after giving most earnest and careful consideration to the French proposals, have come to the conclusion that they cannot approve them, and that, if carried out, they will not only fail to produce the desired results, but are likely to have grave and disastrous results on the economic life of Europe.

"His Majesty's Government at the same time desire to assure the Government of the French Republic that, while they regret extremely that there should be an irreconcilable difference of view on a subject so serious, the feeling of friendship on the part not only of the British Government, but, as they believe, of the British people, toward the Government and people of France remains unchanged."

Poincare Courteous.

In his reply M. Poincare said:

"The French Government, for their part, have examined very attentively and carefully the British proposals, and the longer they have studied them the more they have felt obliged to recognize that the proposals would involve, together with a considerable reduction of the debt owing to France, the overthrow of the Treaty of Versailles. It is impossible for them to accept such a solution.

"The Government of the Republic deeply regret their inability to agree with Great Britain on this serious question, but they thank the British Government for their friendly statement and can assure them that, in spite of this difference of opinion, the sentiments of the French Government and nation toward England remain unchangingly cordial."

This exchange of speeches brought the conference to a close.

Entente Will Continue.

The British see in the friendly manner in which the conference broke up and the mutual expressions of good will a sign that M. Poincare has no intention for the present of departing from a policy of co-operation at Lausanne regarding the Near East. The British delegates were anxious yesterday over this aspect of the situation, being apprehensive that the French might withdraw their support.

The British will make special efforts to continue their work under the Entente in all fields of European politics, excepting German reparations. Mr. Bonar Law's conception appears to be that France may try a free hand with Germany for a few months, until she becomes convinced that her plans will not fulfill expectations, and that then she will turn again toward England.

Mr. Bonar Law deeply regrets the outcome of the conference. He said it was apparent at the recent London meeting that the breach dividing the French and British reparation views was too wide to admit of a compromise, but this did not prevent him from coming to Paris in hope of finding some last minute solution of the problem.

NOW McCORMICK GIVES UP.

Father Says He Will Not Marry Mary Landon Baker.

Chicago. — Allister McCormick, whose wedding to Mary Landon Baker, Chicago society girl, was postponed by the prospective bride a year ago, after guests had gathered at the church to witness the ceremony, now has no intention of marrying Miss Baker so far as his father knows, according to a statement by L. Hamilton McCormick, the father.

"Never—that is the answer," Mr. McCormick said in reply to a question as to when his son and Miss Baker expected to wed. "Of course, I cannot speak for my son absolutely, but to the best of my knowledge they are not going to be married at all."

FOUR DEAD, EIGHT INJURED.

165-Ton Hydraulic Press Falls 100 Feet.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Four men are dead and eight injured seriously as the result of a 165-ton hydraulic press falling 100 feet at the plant of the Petroleum Iron Works at Petroleum. Giroski was caught under the tank. The others were hit by the timbers.

FORMER U. S. CONSUL HELD.

Accused Of Embezzling $13,000 Government Funds.

San Antonio, Tex. — Randolph Robertson, former American consul at Neuva Laredo, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $13,000 of Government funds, Federal officials announced here. Robertson had been consul at Neuva Laredo a number of years, being relieved in July, 1921. The arrest occurred at Laredo.